

*President Truman's News Conference  
of June 1, 1950*

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THE PRESIDENT. I may not be asked, you can't tell.

[11.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us now anything about Mr. Trygve Lie's conversation with you last week?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I have no comment on that.

[12.] Q. Mr. President, are you planning to appoint General Smith as Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency?

THE PRESIDENT. Admiral Hillenkoetter is the head of that Agency now, and when Admiral Hillenkoetter gets ready to be

moved back into the Navy, I will make the announcement so everybody will know about it.<sup>9</sup>

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Truman's two hundred and twenty-seventh news conference was held in the Treaty Room (Room 474) in the Executive Office Building at 4 p.m. on Thursday, June 1, 1950.

<sup>9</sup> The appointment of Gen. Walter B. Smith to succeed Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency was confirmed by the Senate on August 28, 1950. The admiral returned to active sea duty with the Navy on October 7, 1950.

### 153 White House Statement Announcing the Establishment of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. June 3, 1950

THE PRESIDENT today established, by Executive order, a five-man Commission on Migratory Labor to make a broad study of conditions among migratory workers in the United States and of problems created by the migration of workers into this country.

The President appointed Maurice T. Van Hecke, now professor of law, North Carolina University, Chairman of the Commission, and named as the other members: Robert E. Lucey, Catholic Archbishop of San Antonio, Tex.; Paul Miller, chief, University of Minnesota Extension Service; William Leiserson, former chairman of the Mediation Board, and Peter H. Odegard, University of California, professor of political science.

The Executive order creating the Commission directs it to report by December 15, 1950.

The Commission's study will center upon three important and related questions:

1. The social, economic, health, and educational conditions among migratory workers in the United States; and responsibilities

now being assumed by Federal, State, county, and municipal authorities to alleviate conditions among these workers.

2. The problems created by the migration into the United States of alien workers for temporary employment, and the extent to which alien workers are now required to supplement the domestic labor supply.

3. The extent of illegal migration of foreign workers into the United States, and whether and how law enforcement measures may be improved to eliminate illegal migration.

The number of migratory workers in the United States has been variously estimated at from 1 to 5 million workers.

Previous studies have shown that in many instances living standards among migratory workers and their families are markedly below those of other elements in the population, and that because of the absence of a fixed residence as well as their specific exemption in various laws, the migratory workers are frequently denied the benefits of Federal, as well as State and local, social legislation.